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THE Fats and Oils SITUATION

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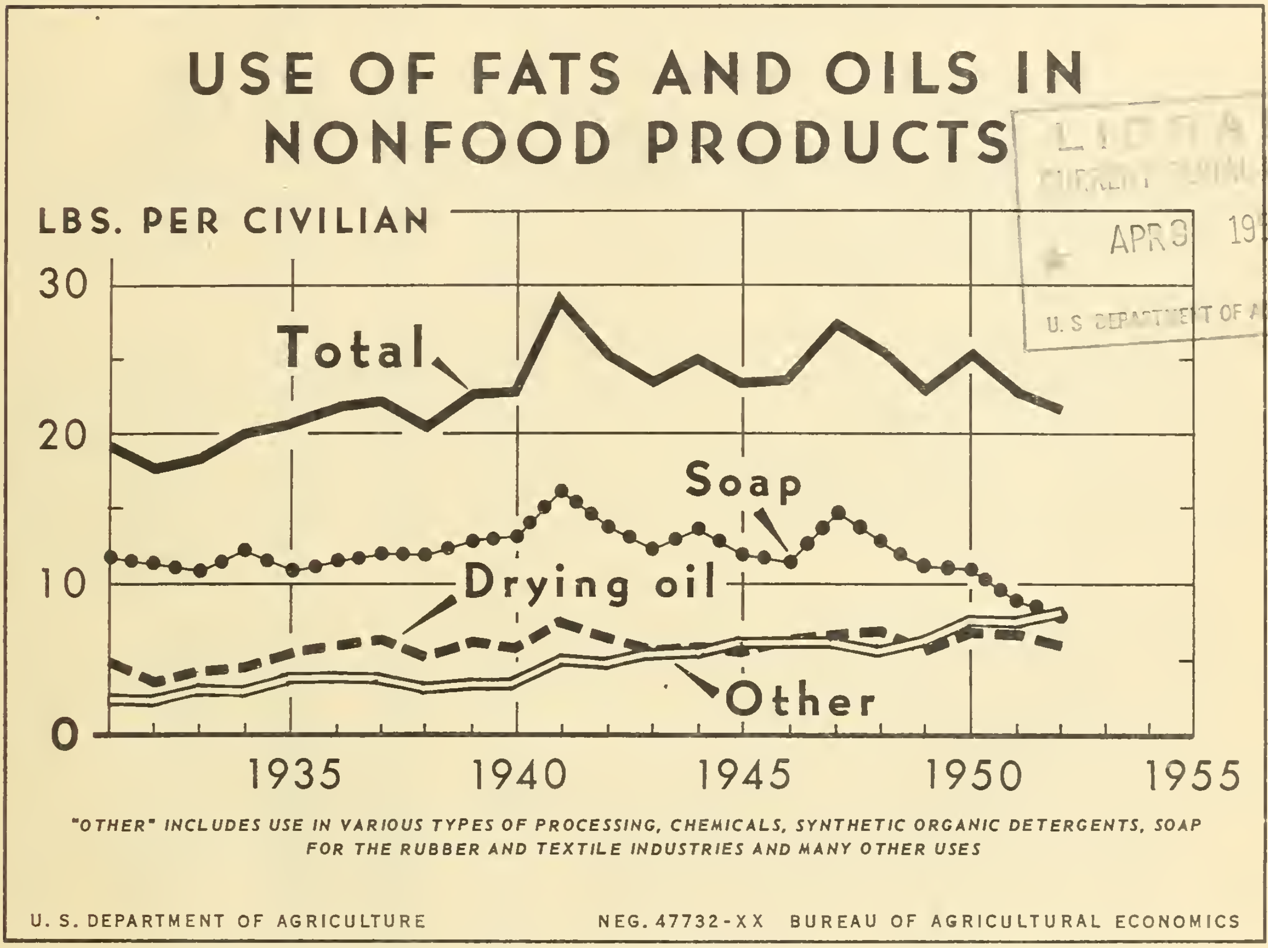

USE OF FATS AND OILS IN NONFOOD PRODUCTS

"OTHER" INCLUDES USE IN VARIOUS TYPES OF PROCESSING, CHEMICALS, SYNTHETIC ORGANIC DETERGENTS, SOAP FOR THE RUBBER AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES AND MANY OTHER USES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 47732-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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Disappearance of fats and oils in nonfood uses in 1952 totaled 21.7 pounds per person, 1.4 pounds less than the year before and the lowest since 1938. Reduced consumption in drying-oil products and soap more than offset increased use in other industrial products. Less use in soap and drying-oil products probably reflects utilization of stocks of these items built up in 1950-51 and increased competition from other commodities.

Consumption of fats and oils in nonfood uses other than soap through at least the first half of 1953 is likely to be greater than a year earlier. Economic activity is being maintained at a high level and stocks of finished products probably have been reduced to working levels. Increasing sales of synthetic detergents will prevent any increase in sales of soap.

Table 1.- Wholesale prices per pound for fats, oils, and glycerin at specified markets

Item	February		1952	1953	
	1951	1952	December	January	February
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Babassu oil, tanks, New York	23.9	13.6	---	---	---
Butter, creamery, Grade A (92-score) bulk, New York	69.4	83.8	67.3	66.5	66.6
Butter, creamery, Grade B, (90-score) bulk, Chicago	68.1	81.4	65.3	65.3	65.3
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, New York	39.0	38.8	31.1	31.1	31.1
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, f.o.b. New Jersey mills	33.9	33.8	26.0	26.0	25.0
Castor oil, No. 3, technical, drums, carlots, f.o.b. N.Y.	35.5	34.5	26.8	26.8	25.8
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast, f.o.b. mill 1/	24.3	12.5	17.9	19.0	19.8
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports (tax included)	25.4	13.6	19.0	19.9	20.8
Coconut oil, Cochin type, refined, drums, N.Y. (tax included)	28.2	17.3	23.5	24.3	25.0
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, New York	14.6	14.0	10.0	10.0	9.5
Codliver oil, medicinal, U.S.P., barrels, New York	25.1	24.1	20.2	20.2	20.2
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	24.7	13.1	14.4	13.7	13.8
Corn oil, refined, drums, New York	31.1	19.1	19.5	19.5	19.5
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S.E. mills	24.5	12.2	14.0	14.1	14.0
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., bleachable, tank cars, New York 2/	26.4	14.6	16.6	16.6	16.5
Cottonseed-oil foots, raw (50 percent T.F.A) delivered East	6.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.3
Cottonseed oil, refined, drums, New York	32.8	20.7	19.5	22.8	22.8
Degras, common, barrels, New York	11.5	13.5	11.0	11.0	11.0
Glycerin, soaplye, basis 80 percent, tanks, New York	45.0	25.0	27.0	30.2	31.0
Grease, A white, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	17.4	5.4	4.6	4.4	4.0
Grease, yellow, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	16.5	4.7	3.8	3.7	3.5
Lard, loose, tank cars, Chicago	18.1	11.4	7.8	7.2	7.9
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	19.5	13.3	8.1	9.3	9.3
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	22.4	15.7	11.9	11.5	12.0
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	21.8	18.0	14.8	14.6	14.8
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, New York	23.6	19.7	17.7	17.4	17.4
Margarine, white, domestic vegetable, Chicago	35.0	26.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
Menhaden oil, light pressed, tanks, New York	22.0	13.8	11.0	10.8	10.5
Neat's-foot oil, 30°, drums, carlots, New York	37.4	34.0	28.0	28.2	29.0
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. New York	33.9	28.0	26.6	26.4	26.1
Oleo oil, extra, drums, New York	22.0	19.0	11.8	11.1	10.6
Oleostearine, barrels, New York	19.9	12.5	8.3	7.3	6.8
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, New York	48.0	29.6	31.3	31.9	34.4
Olive oil foots, domestic, drums, carlots, New York	20.6	15.8	15.0	15.0	15.0
Palm oil, Congo, drums, f.o.b. New York 3/	21.9	16.7	12.9	13.3	12.3
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S.E. mills	27.0	14.9	25.1	23.4	22.9
Peanut oil, refined, drums, New York	34.5	21.9	31.2	32.0	32.0
Rapeseed oil, refined (denatured), tanks, New York	23.6	22.0	16.5	16.5	16.6
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	18.6	---	---	---	---
Sesame oil, refined, drums, New York	35.6	37.2	36.2	36.2	36.0
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	21.1	10.7	12.9	12.7	12.6
Soybean oil, refined, drums, New York	26.7	15.3	16.8	19.1	19.1
Shortening, containing animal fat, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	35.0	26.5	24.2	24.4	24.8
Shortening, cottonseed, hydrogenated, 10-drum lots, New York	32.2	21.5	22.2	22.5	22.2
Sperm oil, natural, 45°, drums, New York	18.8	15.1	15.1	14.6	12.5
Tall oil, refined, tanks, works	5.8	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0
Tallow, edible, loose, Chicago	18.6	8.7	6.3	6.1	5.5
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	17.8	5.7	4.7	4.5	3.9
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	16.4	4.9	3.9	3.9	3.5
Tung oil, imported, drums, carlots, f.o.b. New York	40.8	43.4	36.2	32.5	31.5
Tung oil, tanks, New York	38.9	41.8	34.2	30.9	29.9

1/ Three-cent processing tax added to prices as originally quoted.

2/ Near-by futures.

3/ Tax excluded. Tax does not apply to palm oil used in the manufacture of iron or steel products, tin and terneplate. Since 1943 these are the major uses of palm oil.

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter; The National Provisioner; The Journal of Commerce (New York); Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition; reports of Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reports of Production and Marketing Administration. Excise taxes and duties included where applicable.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, March 25, 1953

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SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK

A slight increase in soybean acreage over last year and about the same amount of land planted to peanuts are indicated by farmers intentions about March 1. Less lard and perhaps less butter are expected to be produced in the year beginning October 1, 1953. The Secretary of Agriculture has urged farmers to reduce their 1953 plantings of cotton about 18 percent below last year.

With stocks of edible fats and oils expected to be the highest on record at the beginning of 1953-54, the early season prospects indicate supplies of edible fats and oils in 1953-54 will be more than adequate to meet all needs. However, due to the large CCC holdings, commercial stocks on October 1, 1953 are expected to be the smallest for that date in several years. If output of lard, butter and cottonseed oil declines, total stocks would be reduced during the marketing year but would continue above working levels.

Less lard and grease are expected in 1953-54 mainly because of an intended 15 percent decline in the 1953 spring pig crop. The 1953 fall pig crop is not likely to show much change from the year before.

The rising trend in cattle slaughter that began last summer probably will continue for at least a couple of years. Consequently, cattle slaughter in 1953-54 is likely to increase and be reflected in a larger output of tallow. The number of cattle on farms on January 1, 1953 was at an all-time high.

Based on farmers' intentions as of March 1, output of flaxseed in 1953 would be substantially greater than the year before. Stocks of linseed oil and flaxseed at the beginning of the 1953 crop year are expected to be greater than a year's supply at the current rate of consumption.

Table 2.- Indicated 1953 acreage of soybeans, flaxseed, and peanuts (based on March intentions), with comparisons

Year	Soybeans				Flaxseed			Peanuts			
	Planted 1/	Harvested for beans	Yield per harvested acre	Production	Planted	Yield per acre planted	Production	Planted 1/	Picked and threshed	Yield per acre picked and threshed	Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Million bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	Million bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Million pounds
Average											
1937-41	8,754	4,126	18.6	76.7	2,305	8.5	19.6	2,363	1,818	767	1,395
1942-46	13,153	10,242	18.9	193.3	4,072	8.3	34.0	4,138	3,250	648	2,106
1944	13,118	10,245	18.8	192.1	2,887	7.5	21.7	3,851	3,068	678	2,081
1945	13,056	10,740	18.0	193.2	3,953	8.7	34.6	3,853	3,160	646	2,042
1946	11,706	9,932	20.5	203.4	2,641	8.6	22.6	3,883	3,141	649	2,038
1947	13,052	11,411	16.3	186.5	4,264	9.5	40.6	4,094	3,377	646	2,182
1948	11,987	10,682	21.3	227.2	5,121	10.7	54.8	3,824	3,296	709	2,336
1949	11,872	10,482	22.3	234.2	5,348	8.0	43.0	2,765	2,308	808	1,865
1950	15,129	13,814	21.7	299.3	4,274	9.4	40.2	2,670	2,268	898	2,037
1951	15,190	13,545	20.9	282.5	4,116	8.4	34.7	2,592	2,009	834	1,676
1952 2/	15,643	14,075	20.7	291.7	3,450	9.0	31.0	1,969	1,513	902	1,365
1953	3/15,862			4/285	3/4,142		5/36.3	3/1,958			6/1,271

1/ Acreage grown alone from all purposes.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Indicated.

4/ If the same proportion of total acreage of soybeans is harvested for beans as in the last 3 years and the 1947-51 average yield by States is obtained. However, if the 1948-52 average yield is used, production would be up considerably.

5/ Based upon the 1947-51 average yield by States.

6/ If the usual relation between planted acreage and picked and threshed acreage prevails and the 1947-51 average yield by States is obtained.

Domestic disappearance of fats and oils per person so far this crop year has been somewhat higher than the year before, with increases in most products except butter. Some decline in food fat consumption from last year's unusually high level is likely this spring but nonfood uses may be greater. For the entire crop year, total domestic disappearance is expected to be larger than a year ago, with about the same per capita use in food and some increase above last year's low level in nonfood outlets.

World exports of fats, oils and oilseeds in calendar year 1953 are tentatively forecast by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S.D.A. at 11.1 billion pounds, about the same as the year before but 12 percent less than the high 1951 level. A sharp increase in exports of linseed oil is likely, along with smaller gains in butter and edible vegetable oils. These increases reflect larger exports of Argentine linseed oil, Australian butter, Nigerian peanuts and Manchurian soybeans. A moderate drop in coconut oil shipments is expected along with some reduction in exports of lard and marine oils. Supplies of copra in the major producing areas declined sharply from 1951 to 1952 and a further drop is in prospect for 1953.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Edible Oil Prices Rise

Prices of edible vegetable oils in March averaged higher than last month, reflecting some tightening in commercial supplies in relation to demand. CCC owns most of the available stocks, which are at a record level, and production has passed its seasonal peak. CCC stocks of cottonseed oil on March 1 (about 760 million pounds, crude basis) were equal to about 65 percent of total stocks of cottonseed and soybean oils. This percentage probably is rising as additional quantities are being tendered during March (30 million pounds in the first half of the month). March 30 is the last day on which tenders may be made. The CCC selling price for domestic use is about a half a cent above the current market level. CCC has announced that its price will not be reduced during the period ending August 31, 1953. This announcement will facilitate forward contracts for the remainder of the current marketing year. CCC pricing and support policies for the new crop year are under consideration.

Total disappearance of edible vegetable oils in October 1952-January 1953 was about the same as the year before. A moderate increase in domestic use offset a sharp drop in exports. The increase in domestic disappearance reflects higher output in all major food categories in which vegetable oils are used. Exports of soybeans, at 17.1 million bushels, have been about double the year before and equal to the total for the entire 1951-52 crop year. Because of the drop in exports of cottonseed and soybean oils, however, the oil equivalent of beans and oil exported totals about the same as a year earlier. Large shipments of soybeans reflect increased quantities taken by Japan, Germany, Canada, Netherlands, Formosa and Denmark. Germany also has taken more soybean oil than last year. In calendar 1951, Italy imported 108 million pounds of soybean oil from the United States to offset a short olive crop. Italy appears to need substantial quantities of imported edible oils in 1953, but these probably will come from sources other than the United States.

Lard Prices Up; Exports Down

Lard prices have increased substantially since January but are still relatively low compared with prices of edible oils. Some additional increase is expected in coming months as the large supplies still on hand are reduced. Since January hog slaughter has declined sharply. Total disappearance of lard in the first 4 months of the present crop year was 7 percent less than a year before, as a sharp drop in exports more than offset a small increase in domestic disappearance. Use of lard in shortening continues to run above the year before. Exports of lard (excluding shipments) in October 1952-January 1953 totaled 185 million pounds compared with 284 the year before. This plus an estimate for shipments is equivalent to an annual rate of 600 million pounds compared with 750 million pounds (one of the largest of record) in all of 1951-52.

Exports were unusually large in the first half of 1951-52 when substantial quantities were being purchased by Great Britain. The monthly average for the period was 77 million pounds. Exports fell off sharply in April-September 1952 after the United Kingdom withdrew from the United States lard market. Exports in those months totaled only 223 million pounds, or a monthly average of 37 million. The monthly rate so far this crop year has been 46 million pounds. Exports to Germany in the present crop year have been greater than the year before.

Linseed and Tallow Prices About Same; Coconut Oil Increases

Prices of inedible tallow and greases and linseed oil have shown little change in recent months. Supplies are large and domestic disappearance is below the year before. Exports of tallow and grease in October 1952-January 1953 totaled 262 million pounds, 19 percent more than a year earlier. The increase reflects the fact that prices are about 40 percent below the 1937-41 average. Italy, Japan, and the Netherlands have been the largest purchasers. Exports to Italy in 1953 probably will be about the same as the year before when they totaled 111 million pounds. This level could be maintained for several years if prices remain low and if dollars are available. Synthetic detergents for some time to come will offer only limited competition. 1/

Increased prices for copra have been accompanied by higher prices for coconut oil. Exports of copra and coconut oil from the major producing areas were reduced sharply from 1951 to 1952 and a further reduction is expected in 1953. While supplies in the United States are less than the year before, domestic disapperance has increased.

The index number of wholesale prices of fats and oils except butter in March was about 15 percent greater than on October 1, 1952, the beginning of the crop year, and 22 percent above a year earlier. Through the rest of this crop year, the index probably will be well above last year's level.

1/ "The Fats and Oils Situation in Italy", by Paul E. Quintus, Foreign Agricultural Service Circular FFO 6-53, dated March 20, 1953.

Table 3.- Wholesale price per pound of leading fats and oils
United States, specified periods

Item	Average	March		Sept.	1953		
	1937-41	1951	1952	1952	Jan.	Feb.	March 1/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	29.6	66.7	73.0	72.6	66.9	66.9	66.5
Lard, tank carlots, Chicago	7.6	17.9	10.7	9.4	7.2	7.9	9.2
Cottonseed oil, crude, S. E. mills	7.0	23.5	12.0	13.8	14.1	14.0	14.9
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, Midwest mills	6.4	20.5	10.2	11.2	12.7	12.6	13.6
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast 2/	7.0	24.0	11.5	13.4	19.0	19.8	22.0
Inedible tallow, prime, Chicago	6.3	15.7	5.3	5.5	4.5	3.9	4.0
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	9.3	22.4	16.8	15.6	14.6	14.8	15.0
Tung oil, tanks, New York	3/21.7	40.9	39.8	38.5	30.9	29.9	30.0

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Three cents added to allow for tax on first domestic processing.
3/ Drums, New York.

Compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, The National Provisioner, Chicago edition of the Wall Street Journal, and reports of Production and Marketing Administration.

Butter Support to Continue At 90 Percent; Butter Use Down, Margarine Up

Prices of butter in the year beginning April 1, 1953, will be supported at 90 percent of parity, the same as the year before. Because of a decline in parity, the support price will be somewhat below the present level. The New York, Chicago, Seattle, and San Francisco markets will be used as basing points for prices, with specified differentials for other areas. The support price at Chicago is 65.75 cents per pound, grade A or better with slightly higher prices at the other terminal markets. Under the 1952-53 program, butter is being purchased at a uniform price of 67.75 cents per pound throughout the country. As of March 19, 1953, CCC purchases of butter under this program totaled 116 million pounds, of which 21 million have been distributed to school lunch programs and other eligible outlets. Normally there is a heavy out-of-storage movement of butter in the winter but production in the last few months has been unseasonally high, reflecting a high level of milk production, and greater than current consumption. Also competition from margarine has been increasing.

Table 4.- Calculation of domestic disappearance of fats and oils, except butter, used in food, year beginning October 1952 with comparisons

Year and item	Unit	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Total
1950						
Fats and oils used principally for food 1/						
Production	Mil.lb.	2,248	2,044	1,626	1,459	7,377
Net exports	Mil.lb.	302	295	518	394	1,509
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stocks	Mil.lb.	+335	+191	-125	-266	+135
Nonfood uses	Mil.lb.	179	152	112	92	536
Other fats and oils, food uses 2/	Mil.lb.	43	57	46	42	188
Net domestic disappearance of fats and oils for food (butter excluded)						
Total	Mil.lb.	1,475	1,462	1,167	1,280	5,384
Per person, civilian and military	Pounds	9.5	9.4	7.5	8.2	34.5
1951 3/						
Fats and oils used principally for food 1/						
Production	Mil.lb.	2,448	2,295	1,627	1,413	7,783
Net exports	Mil.lb.	422	465	260	200	1,348
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stocks	Mil.lb.	+515	+231	-163	-301	+282
Nonfood uses	Mil.lb.	129	152	132	123	536
Other fats and oils, food uses 2/	Mil.lb.	31	35	44	42	152
Net domestic disappearance of fats and oils for food (butter excluded)						
Total	Mil.lb.	1,413	1,481	1,442	1,434	5,769
Per person, civilian and military	Pounds	9.0	9.4	9.1	9.0	36.4
1952 3/						
Fats and oils used principally for food 1/						
Production	Mil.lb.	2,509				
Net exports	Mil.lb.	342				
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stocks	Mil.lb.	+528				
Nonfood uses	Mil.lb.	163				
Other fats and oils, food uses 2/	Mil.lb.	33				
Net domestic disappearance of fats and oils for food (butter excluded)						
Total	Mil.lb.	1,509				
Per person, civilian and military	Pounds	9.4				

1/ Includes lard, oleo oil, oleo stock, oleo stearine, edible tallow; corn, cottonseed, peanut, soybean and edible olive oil. Production and exports include oil equivalent of exported soybeans and peanuts for crushing abroad. Net exports also include margarine, shortening and vegetable stearine, and shipments. Change in stocks includes vegetable stearine, shortening and estimates for farm lard; and in 1951-52 margarine.

2/ Mainly babassu, coconut, palm-kernel and sesame oils. Unreported disappearance of these oils assumed to be for food purposes, as well as factory consumption in food uses. (Unreported disappearance is the difference between domestic disappearance, computed from production, imports, exports, and factory and warehouse stocks, and total factory consumption including refining loss.)

3/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census and United States Department of Agriculture. Totals and per person estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 5.- Domestic disappearance of food fats, and fats and oils used in industrial products, year beginning October 1952 with comparisons

Year and Item	Unit	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Total
1950-51						
Butter:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	417	369	398	368	1,552
Fat content	Mil.lb.	336	297	321	296	1,250
Margarine:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	257	273	225	242	997
Fat content	Mil.lb.	209	223	183	199	814
Lard (direct)	Mil.lb.	529	500	438	432	1,899
Shortening	Mil.lb.	407	387	270	358	1,422
Other edible 1/	Mil.lb.	329	353	276	291	1,250
Food (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	1,810	1,759	1,488	1,576	6,634
Per person 2/	Lb.	11.7	11.3	9.5	10.0	42.6
Soap 3/ 4/	Mil.lb.	495	487	346	254	1,583
Drying oil products 5/	Mil.lb.	267	298	276	258	1,099
Other industrial products 4/	Mil.lb.	314	314	295	280	1,203
All industrial products:						
Total	Mil.lb.	1,076	1,099	918	792	3,885
Per person 2/	Lb.	6.9	7.1	5.9	5.0	24.9
All products (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	2,886	2,859	2,406	2,368	10,519
Per person 2/	Lb.	18.6	18.4	15.4	15.1	67.5
1951-52						
Butter:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	371	322	372	346	1,412
Fat content	Mil.lb.	299	259	300	279	1,136
Margarine:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	285	334	299	287	1,206
Fat content	Mil.lb.	234	273	242	233	982
Lard (direct)	Mil.lb.	514	469	416	447	1,846
Shortening	Mil.lb.	378	399	413	384	1,573
Other edible 1/	Mil.lb.	287	341	370	370	1,368
Food (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	1,712	1,740	1,741	1,713	6,905
Per person 2/	Lb.	10.9	11.0	11.0	10.7	43.6
Soap 3/ 4/	Mil.lb.	294	339	293	292	1,217
Drying oil products 5/	Mil.lb.	222	223	231	243	919
Other industrial products 4/	Mil.lb.	290	315	337	317	1,260
All industrial products:						
Total	Mil.lb.	807	876	861	852	3,396
Per person 2/	Lb.	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.3	21.4
All products (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	2,518	2,616	2,602	2,565	10,301
Per person 2/	Lb.	16.0	16.5	16.4	16.1	65.0
1952-53						
Butter:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	358				
Fat content	Mil.lb.	288				
Margarine:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	337				
Fat content	Mil.lb.	275				
Lard (direct)	Mil.lb.	509				
Shortening	Mil.lb.	414				
Other edible 1/	Mil.lb.	311				
Food (fat content)						
Total	Mil.lb.	1,797				
Per person 2/	Lb.	11.2				
Soap 3/ 4/	Mil.lb.	312				
Drying oil products 5/	Mil.lb.	239				
Other industrial products 4/	Mil.lb.	319				
All industrial products:						
Total	Mil.lb.	870				
Per person 2/	Lb.	5.4				
All products (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	2,667				
Per person 2/	Lb.	*16.6				

1/ Mainly salad and cooking oils. Includes all oils and fats (other than butter, lard, margarine, and shortening) used in mayonnaise and salad dressing, bakery goods, and confectionery, commercial roasting and frying, etc. 2/ Civilian and military. 3/ Excludes fat equivalent of exports and shipments of soap. 4/ Fat equivalent of soap used in manufactures (rubber, textiles, etc.) is included with "other industrial products." Prior to 1949, most of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents is believed to have been reported as used in soap. Beginning in January 1949, this use of fats and oils is entirely included in "Other industrial products." 5/ Paints, varnishes, floor coverings, oilcloth, printing inks, core oils, synthetic resins, insulation, linings, packings, coated fabrics (other than oilcloth), caulking and other protective coatings.

Computed from reports of the Bureau of the Census and United States Department of Agriculture. Total and per person estimates computed from unrounded numbers. *Based on population of 160.3 million.

Table 6.- Fats and oils: Supply and disposition, year beginning October, 1949-51

Item	Beginning stocks			Production from domestic material			Imports and production from imported material			Total supply		
	1949	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Food, fats and oils												
Butter, total (actual weight)	154	234	114	1,701	1,472	1,412	*	*	1	1,856	1,706	1,526
Lard and rendered pork fat	66	82	57	2,626	2,811	2,928	*	*	6	2,692	2,893	2,991
Oleo oil, oleo stock, edible animal stearine and edible tallow	10	11	7	168	158	173	*	*	*	177	169	181
Total edible animal fats	230	327	177	4,495	4,441	4,513	*	*	7	4,725	4,768	4,697
Corn oil	11	18	12	242	243	223	*	*	*	253	261	234
Cottonseed oil	158	137	193	1,795	1,227	1,722	---	---	---	1,954	1,365	1,915
Olive oil, edible	2	4	20	2	2	4	66	52	39	70	58	63
Peanut oil	4	7	18	1/217	1/211	1/122	---	---	---	1/221	1/218	1/139
Soybean oil	113	113	171	1/2,065	1/2,726	1/2,611	*	---	*	1/2,178	1/2,839	1/2,781
Total edible vegetable oils	289	280	413	4,321	4,408	4,681	66	52	39	4,676	4,741	5,133
Non-food fats and oils												
Tallow, inedible and grease, excluding wool grease	356	279	340	2/2,150	2/2,341	2/2,266	2	4	1	2,508	2,624	2,608
Palm oil	3/	21	19	---	---	---	58	75	85	---	96	104
Fish oils	65	60	65	158	164	123	17	12	14	240	236	202
Marine mammal oil	3/	13	24	*	*	---	27	54	26	---	67	50
Babassu oil	1	2	8	---	---	---	38	49	7	39	51	15
Coconut oil	3/	52	82	---	---	---	625	697	546	---	748	628
Other lauric-acid oils 4/	5/	5/	5/	---	---	---	23	18	6	23	18	6
Castor oil, dehydrated	5	7	7	---	---	---	49	31	14	54	38	21
Linseed oil	445	601	670	1/775	1/887	1/609	*	*	*	1/1,220	1/1,488	1/1,279
Oiticica oil	3	6	9	---	---	---	13	15	8	16	22	17
Tung oil	20	27	19	27	12	14	102	59	30	149	99	63
Wool grease	*	2	1	13	13	8	6	6	5	20	21	14
Cod and fish-liver oils	9	6	10	3	3	3	28	31	27	41	40	40
Castor oil, No. 1 and No. 3	3/	16	27	---	---	8	6/115	6/160	6/149	---	176	183
Other oils 7/	16	21	26	8	12	15	26	38	22	50	71	64
Total		1,115	1,306	3,134	3,432	3,046	1,130	1,248	940		5,795	5,292
Grand total, primary fats and oils		1,723	1,896	11,950	12,281	12,240	1,196	1,300	986		15,303	15,121
Tall oil	48	42	69	272	408	325	---	---	---	320	450	394
Margarine (actual weight)	8/	8/17	16	905	1,005	1,215	*	*	*	905	1,022	1,232
Shortening	59	72	97	1,658	1,460	1,560	*	*	*	1,718	1,532	1,657

1/ Includes oil equivalent of seed exported for crushing abroad as follows (in millions of pounds): 1949-peanuts 32, soybeans 128, flaxseed 49; in 1950-peanuts 21, soybeans 272 and flaxseed 78; in 1951-peanuts 0, soybeans 167 and flaxseed 55. 2/ Apparent production (computed from factory consumption, trade and stocks). 3/ Beginning and ending stocks not comparable. Ending stocks include only commercial, do not include quantities in stockpile as do beginning stocks. 4/ Palm-kernel, murumuru-kernel, tucum-kernel and ouricury-kernel oils. 5/ Includes in "other oils". 6/ Production of No. 1 and No. 3 minus production of dehydrated castor oil. 7/ Includes neat's foot oil, sesame oil, olive oil inedible, olive oil "foots", perilla oil, rapeseed oil, sunflower oil, teaseed oil, cashew-nut shell liquid (oil), vegetable tallow and minor domestic vegetable oils. 8/ Stocks not used in computing disappearance prior to January 1, 1951. Stock figure on October 1, 1950 is a balancing item necessitated by the use of Census stock data on September 30, 1951.

Compiled from reports of theBureau of the Census, Fish and Wildlife Service and United States Department of Agriculture. Computed from unrounded numbers. *Less than 500,000 pounds.

Table 6.- Fats and oils: Supply and disposition, year beginning October, 1949-51 -Continued

Item	Exports 9/			Domestic disappearance			Ending stocks		
	1949	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Food, fats and oils									
Butter, total (actual weight)	10	42	3	1,611	1,551	1,412	234	114	111
Lard and rendered pork fat	584	630	751	2,022	2,203	2,097	82	57	143
Oleo oil, oleo stock, edible animal stearine and edible tallow	18	15	35	149	147	136	11	7	10
Total edible animal fats	612	687	788	3,782	3,901	3,644	327	177	265
Corn oil	2	3	*	233	247	222	18	12	12
Cottonseed oil	145	57	123	1,671	1,114	1,400	137	193	392
Olive oil, edible	*	*	*	66	38	57	4	20	6
Peanut oil	1/93	1/73	1/27	121	127	102	7	18	10
Soybean oil	1/419	1/762	1/427	1,646	1,906	2,160	113	171	194
Total edible vegetable oils	659	896	577	3,736	3,432	3,942	280	413	615
Non-food fats and oils									
Tallow, inedible and grease, excluding wool grease	495	507	718	10/1,733	10/1,777	10/1,550	279	340	340
Palm oil	3	2	*	11/45	12/42	12/34	3/	19	24
Fish oils	67	64	28	113	106	106	60	65	67
Marine mammal oil	*	1	*	11/21	42	30	3/	24	19
Babassu oil	---	---	---	38	43	15	2	8	*
Coconut oil	23	39	42	11/528	13/554	13/504	3/	82	55
Other lauric-acid oils 4/	---	---	---	23	18	6	5/	5/	5/
Castor oil, dehydrated	---	---	---	47	31	16	7	7	4
Linseed oil	1/65	1/104	1/73	554	713	557	601	670	649
Oiticica oil	---	---	---	10	13	11	6	9	6
Tung oil	8	7	1	113	74	51	27	19	10
Wool grease	*	3	*	17	17	13	2	1	*
Cod and fish-liver oils	1	1	*	34	29	33	6	10	6
Castor oil, No. 1 and No. 3	2	2	1	11/109	147	160	3/	27	23
Other oils 7/	6	8	36	23	37	7	21	26	21
Total	672	737	901	3,407	3,644	3,089		1,306	1,223
Grand total, primary fats and oils	1,944	2,320	2,266	14/10,924	14/10,978	14/10,679		1,896	2,103
Tall oil	26	42	42	252	339	268	42	69	83
Margarine (actual weight)	7	6	7	898	997	1,206	9/	16	19
Shortening	15	13	10	1,631	1,422	1,573	72	97	74

9/ Includes shipments of butter, lard, vegetable oils and manufactured products to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands; reexports of coconut, palm, and tung oils and olive oils "foots"; and voluntary relief. 10/ Factory consumption, Bureau of the Census, 1950 excludes the estimated quantity of lard reported as grease used in soap. 11/ Disappearance derived assuming no change in stocks in June-August 1950. Stocks were withheld by Census in these months to make it impossible to calculate reasonably accurate figures for stockpiles of these strategic oils. 12/ Factory consumption, Bureau of the Census. 13/ Factory consumption plus loss. 14/ To arrive at total disappearance as shown on table 5, this figure would have to be adjusted for changes in stocks and net trade of margarine, shortening, vegetable stearine, oleic acid, stearic acid, other fatty acids and foots, and soapstock; and net trade in soap.

*Less than 500,000 pounds.

Civilian consumption of butter in 1952 totaled 8.8 pounds per person, 0.7 pounds less than the year before, and the lowest of record. Consumption of margarine, at a new record of 7.7 pounds per person, was up 1.2 pounds from the year before. With the repeal of legislation prohibiting production and sale of colored margarine in Vermont, Montana and South Dakota (effective February 6, February 27 and July 1, 1953 respectively) only Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin now maintain such restrictions.

Fats, Oils and Oilseeds Decontrolled

All fats and oils and their products except margarine were exempted from price control effective February 12, 1953, by General Overriding Regulation 7, revision 1, amendment 20. Margarine and dairy products were decontrolled effective February 18, 1953, by G.O.R. 7, revision 1, amendment 21. Price ceilings on most fat and oil products have been suspended since April 1952. Soybeans, the only oilseed under control, and oilseed meals were decontrolled on March 12 by G.O.R. 44.

Revision in Cottonseed Oil Data

Some of the figures for 1952 in tables 11 and 12, FOS 158, were partly estimated. They can now be brought up-to-date. The 1952 data in table 12 should be revised as follows: margarine, 348; shortening, 385; total food, 1,227; loss, 121; other nonfood, 10; total nonfood, 132. Other food and total domestic disappearance in table 12 and exports and total disappearance in table 11 are correct as shown.

NONFOOD USES OF FATS AND OILS

Nonfood Uses Declined Sharply in 1952; Increase Expected in 1953

Disappearance of fats in nonfood uses in 1952 totaled 21.7 pounds per person, 6 percent below 1951 and the lowest since 1938. Reduced use in soap and in drying-oil products more than offset an increase in other industrial products. Lower use in soap and drying-oil products reflects increasing competition from other commodities and possibly the consumption of stocks of soaps and drying-oil products built up in 1950-51. Use of fats and oils in other industrial products has shown a strong upward trend and in 1952 was at a peak of 8.1 pounds per civilian. This category includes use in various types of processing, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, toilet articles, rubber, textiles, synthetic organic detergents, tin and terne plate, metal working and many other products. Prior to 1949 it is believed that most of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents were reported as used in soap. Beginning in 1949, this use is entirely included in other industrial products.

Consumption of fats and oils in nonfood uses other than soap is likely to increase at least through the first half of 1953. Economic activity and income received by consumers are being maintained at a very high rate, with little indication of any weakening in the next few months. Stocks of drying-oil products and soap probably have been reduced to working levels by this time. However, increasing sales of synthetic detergents will prevent any increase in sales of soap.

Table 7.- Fats and oils: Use in nonfood products per person, 1931-52

Year	Soap	Drying oil products	Other	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Average				
1931-35	11.5	4.7	3.1	19.3
1936-40	12.5	6.0	3.7	22.2
1941-45	14.3	6.9	5.8	27.0
1946	11.2	6.4	6.0	23.7
1947	14.5	6.7	6.0	27.2
1948	13.0	7.0	5.5	25.6
1949	11.0	5.7	6.4	23.0
1950	10.9	6.8	7.6	25.4
1951	8.8	6.7	7.5	23.1
1952 1/	7.8	5.9	8.1	21.7

1/ Preliminary.

Soap Sales Drop in 1952; Synthetics Expand

Synthetic detergents in 1952 continued to make inroads in the market for soap. This was reflected in a substantial drop in soap sales. Data published by the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers indicate a 22 percent increase in sales of synthetic detergents and a 9 percent decline in sales of soap in 1952 as compared with 1951. It appears that total disappearance of soap and synthetic detergents may have declined slightly, and the per capita rate may have been the lowest since the late 1930's. To some extent this may reflect a continuation of the reduction in inventories which began during 1951.

Declining soap sales have been accompanied by a downward trend in use of fats and oils in these products. Saponifiable materials (fats, oils, rosin and tall oil) used in soap in 1952 totaled 1,487 million pounds, 10 percent less than the year before and the lowest since 1924 (table 9). Although fats and oils are used in the manufacture of synthetic detergents, most detergents are made from petroleum derivatives or coal-tar products. In addition, when fat is used in a synthetic detergent it has about 3 1/2 times as much detergent power as the same fat would have if it were converted to soap.

Current production costs (estimated) are believed to be lower for petroleum derived detergents than for those obtained from fats and oils even if the latter were derived entirely from tallow (the cheapest soap fat available). It is currently considered not practical to interchange fat and petroleum as a synthetic detergent base without changing processing methods. With methods commonly in use up to the present time, not more than 50 percent of the fat content of a detergent could be tallow and grease; the rest being coconut or other high lauric acid oils. However, a recent announcement in a trade journal stated that a plant to use only tallow was to go into production in March 1953 2/.

The competitive position of petroleum derived products as a raw material for synthetic detergents has been enhanced by a greater stability in prices than for fats and oils. Large present and prospective supplies and low prices for inedible tallow and greases may encourage increasing use of these fats in synthetics. Census reports indicate that use of fats and oils in synthetic organic detergents increased from 65 million pounds in 1949 to about 160 million in 1951 (the latest period for which data are available). This Census category apparently includes some items which are surface active agents but which should not be classified as detergents since they do not possess cleaning ability. Surface active agents include, in addition to detergents, emulsifiers, wetting agents, penetrants and dispersants.

Since 1948, production of inedible tallow and greases has been far in excess of domestic requirements and, except for a period after fighting started in Korea, prices have trended downward (table 10). In March 1953, inedible tallow (prime, Chicago) was selling for about 4 cents per pound, 37 percent below its 1937-41 average. No other major fat or oil has dropped anywhere near as much. Declining soap production (the major outlet for these fats) has been reflected in reduced domestic consumption of tallow and grease. Use in synthetic detergents has increased from practically nothing in 1949 to about 65 million pounds in 1951 but this is not sufficient to counter-balance less use in soap and increasing production of these fats.

With output of inedible tallow and greases at a record level and prices the lowest in world trade, exports reached a peak of 748 million pounds in 1952. Large supplies and low prices also have been reflected since 1948 in a shift from other fats to inedible tallow and greases in soap production. Inedible tallow and greases have comprised 71 to 72 percent of total saponifiable materials used in soap since 1948, compared with about 65 percent in 1947 and 1948 and 49 percent in 1937-41. Tallow and grease have just about displaced all other hard and soft oils used in soap except for the low-priced foots (or secondary products). However, the shift to tallow and grease in soap manufacture and the increased use in detergents has not been enough to offset the drop in use resulting from reduced soap output. Total domestic disappearance in 1952 was the lowest since 1940.

Coconut oil is the major quick lathering oil. Consumption in soap in 1952 totaled 203 million pounds, about the same as the year before.

2/ The above material was taken from a Production and Marketing Administration report in process entitled "Inedible Tallow and Grease Market as Affected by Synthetic Detergents".

Drying-Oil Use Down in 1952; Use of Linseed Oil Declines but Soybean Oil Increases

Use of fats and oils in the drying-oil industries in 1952 totaled 936 million pounds (including 110 million pounds of tall oil and secondary materials), 11 percent less than the year before (table 11). Most economic indicators (such as the general level of industrial activity, housing starts, expenditures for new housing, additions, and alterations, and the volume of paint sales) suggest that activity in drying-oil industries in 1952 was about the same as the year before. Consequently, the drop in consumption of fats and oils may be due to the utilization of inventories accumulated in 1950-51 and increasing use of surface-covering materials with a low fat content, such as rubber-base paints. Use of fats and oils in paints and varnishes was down 14 percent, while a 5 percent decline was registered for floor coverings and oilcloth. Other uses remained about the same. Consumption of fats and oils in resins has shown a strong upward trend, increasing from 74 million pounds in 1949 to 167 million in 1951 (the latest period for which data are available). Use of fats and oils in resins, which go largely into plastics and paints and varnishes, appears in the monthly Census factory consumption statistics as use in "other inedible products" rather than in "paint and varnish". In table 11, use in resins is included in "other drying-oil products".

Compared with the year before, the price spread between soybean and linseed oils favored the use of soybean oil and use of this oil increased while use of linseed oil declined (table 8). The increased usage of soybean oil is interesting in view of the overall decline in consumption of drying-oils. Since 1950, imports of tung oil from China have been prohibited, with a consequent sharp decline in supplies and increase in price. Accordingly, consumption of tung oil in the last two years has been about half the 1950 level. Castor oil is stockpiled by the Munitions Board as a strategic oil. Use in various products has been limited by the U. S. Government since April 1951. High prices, reflecting relatively short supplies, also have tended to limit consumption.

The differential between prices of soybean and linseed oils in 1953 is likely to be less than the year before and will encourage an increase in use of linseed oil. Supplies of both oils are large, but the support program for cottonseed oil has exerted a strong upward pressure on prices of edible vegetable oils while linseed oil prices have remained about the same during the last six months. Stocks of linseed oil and flaxseed on July 1, 1953. (the beginning of the new crop year) are expected to be greater than total requirements for the coming year. Exports of linseed oil and flaxseed in the current crop year have been negligible. Supplies in other producing areas are large and are available at prices well below U. S. prices. The national average support price for 1953 crop flaxseed will be $3.79 per bushel, 2 cents more than the support for the 1952 crop. Under the 1952 support program, 5.4 million bushels of flaxseed were placed under support programs and are not likely to be redeemed. It appears that flaxseed prices in 1953-54 will fluctuate about the support price. Prices of tung and dehydrated castor oil in 1953 are likely to average lower than last year, as the 1952 domestic tung nut crop is the largest of record.

Table 8.- Wholesale price per pound of selected oils 1/

Year and month	Linseed oil, tankcars, Minneapolis	Tung oil, tankcars, New York	Soybean oil, crude, tankcars, Midwest mills	Coconut oil, crude, tankcars, Pacific Coast 2/	Tall oil, refined, tanks, works
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Average					
1937-41	9.3	3/21.7	6.3	7.0	4/4.2
1949	22.7	23.9	11.0	17.4	5.4
1950					
Jan.-June	16.5	26.5	12.5	17.3	5.0
July-Dec.	16.4	26.9	15.6	19.4	5.2
1951					
Jan.-June	21.1	41.3	19.8	21.2	5.8
July-Dec.	16.7	38.7	13.9	15.8	5.8
1952					
Jan.-June	16.7	41.6	10.4	12.1	5.2
July-Dec.	15.1	39.1	11.6	15.1	5.1
1953					
Jan.-Mar. 5/	15.0	29.0	13.3	20.5	5.0

1/ For prices of inedible tallow see table 10.

2/ Three-cent processing tax added to prices as originally quoted.

3/ Drums, New York.

4/ Not reported prior to April 1938.

5/ Partly estimated.

Table 9.- Soap: Fats, oils, tall oil and rosin used in manufacture, United States, 1937-52 1/

Item	Average 1937-41	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Hard oils (tallow class):												
Slow lathering:												
Tallow, inedible	789	1,189	896	1,006	952	872	1,109	981	962	1,010	822	783
Whale and fish oils 3/	137	72	45	51	114	40	43	35	4/11	4/17	4/5	---
Grease	176	339	464	524	412	338	417	471	384	353	351	292
Palm oil	110	56	33	20	24	7	1	1	4	5	3	3
Tallow, edible	1	1	5	44	32	7	7	2	1	1	5/	---
Lard 6/	5/	5/	74	176	82	1	6	4	---	36	22	---
Total	1,214	1,657	1,517	1,821	1,617	1,265	1,583	1,493	1,362	1,423	1,203	1,078
Quick lathering:												
Coconut oil	373	140	142	132	59	185	511	417	282	257	197	203
Palm-kernel oil	29	1	2	2	32	19	7/	7/	5/	7/	7/	7/
Babassu oil	26	19	26	13	32	36	15	19	28	36	16	3
Total	428	161	170	147	123	240	526	436	310	293	213	206
Soft oils:												
Secondary fats and oils 8/	190	190	270	303	364	335	228	179	147	149	164	149
Olive oil, foots and inedible	17	5	5	3	2	1	1	4/5	5	3	5	3
Soybean oil	15	32	15	3	4	4	5	3	2	1	2	1
Cottonseed oil	4	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	5/	7/	7/	7/
Corn oil	4	4	1	1	1	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	7/
Castor oil	2	2	1	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	5/	7/
Linseed oil	2	4	2	2	1	1	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	7/
Peanut oil	1	5/	5/	1	1	7	5/	5/	7/	7/	7/	7/
Sesame oil	1	5/	5/	---	---	5/	5/	5/	---	---	---	---
Oleo oil	5/	5/	2	3	4	3	5/	---	---	---	---	---
Other soft oils 9/	7	2	1	3	1	5/	1	4	6	3	7	4
Total	241	242	298	337	380	352	238	193	160	158	177	157
Total fats and oils	1,883	2,061	1,985	2,304	2,121	1,857	2,347	2,122	1,833	1,873	1,594	1,442
Rosin	99	99	120	193	122	75	80	53	40	43	38	4/30
Tall oil	---	---	11	29	30	25	16	18	14	13	22	15
Total saponifiable materials	1,982	2,160	2,116	2,526	2,273	1,957	2,443	2,193	1,887	1,929	1,654	1,487

1/ Prior to 1949, most of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents are believed to have been reported as used in soap. Beginning in 1949, this use of fats and oils is entirely included in "Other inedible products" and thus is excluded from the figures shown in this table. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes whale, herring, sardine, menhaden and other fish oils. 4/ Partly estimated. 5/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 6/ Beginning 1941, includes rendered pork fat. 7/ Not reported by Census. Included in other vegetable oils. 8/ Includes inedible animal stearine, grease (lard) oil, tallow oil, foots and other soap stock, red oil, stearic acid, and other fatty acids. Prior to 1943, estimated largely on the basis of reported total factory consumption of secondary fats and oils and derivatives, 1943-June 1947, total factory consumption of these items after subtracting estimated use of tall oil. Tall oil is reported by Census beginning July 1947. 9/ Includes "Other vegetable oils" as reported by Census and edible olive oil, neat's-foot oil, perilla oil and tung oil. None of the latter were over 130,000 pounds in any year.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, and Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 10.- Inedible tallow and greases: Apparent production, disposition and price

Period	Apparent production	Factory consumption: In soap	Factory consumption: In fat splitting 1/	Factory consumption: In other products	Factory consumption: Total	Net imports (+) or net exports (-)	Stocks, end of period	Price per pound, prime, inedible tallow, Chicago
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Cents
Average								
1937-41	1,167	965	N.A.	204	1,169	+ 2	321	6.28
1942-46	1,748	1,398	2/247	3/170	1,815	+ 25	233	9.24
1947	2,023	1,526	193	163	1,882	- 68	246	19.2
1948	1,940	1,451	185	146	1,782	- 87	317	16.0
1949	2,132	1,346	169	151	1,666	- 431	352	6.4
1950								
January-March	562	343	50	53	446	- 96	372	6.3
April-June	543	300	55	52	407	- 130	378	5.7
July-September	523	348	52	50	450	- 171	279	9.3
October-December	644	372	72	59	503	- 137	283	13.8
Year	2,272	1,363	229	215	1,807	- 534	283	8.8
1951								
January-March	621	384	76	73	533	- 120	251	16.9
April-June	578	292	54	59	405	- 124	299	14.1
July-September	499	231	49	55	335	- 123	340	9.3
October-December	555	265	64	58	387	- 163	345	8.1
Year	2,252	1,173	243	244	1,660	- 530	345	12.1
1952								
January-March	608	299	55	69	423	- 206	325	5.9
April-June	563	260	47	78	385	- 171	332	5.5
July-September	540	252	42	62	356	- 176	340	5.6
October-December	606	265	51	61	377	- 194	375	4.9
Year	2,318	1,076	195	270	1,541	- 747	375	5.5

N.A. - Not available.

1/ Beginning in 1949, soap manufacturers were not required to report the consumption of fats and oils in fat-splitting when such splitting was merely the first step in the production of soap, the resultant production of fatty acids nor the subsequent consumption of fatty acids in soap. Instead, the reported consumption of fats and oils in soap included both the fats and oils used directly and those used in fat splitting if the fatty acids were used in soap. 2/ 1943-46 average. 3/ Residual.

Table 11.- Utilization of oils and fats in drying-oil products, by type of product, United States, 1931-52

Year	Paint and varnish	Floor coverings and oilcloth	Printing inks	Other	Total
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
1931	525	73	13	9	621
1932	406	58	10	6	480
1933	461	70	13	8	553
1934	506	68	16	12	602
1935	609	81	18	13	721
1936	652	101	20	19	792
1937	701	101	26	23	851
1938	565	84	22	14	685
1939	676	108	23	19	825
1940	654	112	21	22	809
1941	876	137	29	39	1,081
1942	774	116	17	66	974
1943	699	76	23	94	892
1944	688	85	31	114	919
1945	644	79	38	119	881
1946	682	88	34	136	940
1947	705	142	24	145	1,015
1948	764	166	22	129	1,082
1949					
Jan.-March	133	43	5	29	211
April-June	128	35	5	30	198
July-Sept.	203	30	5	31	269
Oct.-Dec.	156	35	5	35	231
Year	621	143	19	126	909
1950					
Jan.-March	136	37	4	34	212
April-June	207	37	4	35	282
July-Sept.	242	36	5	41	324
Oct.-Dec.	188	39	6	46	279
Year	773	150	19	156	1,098
1951					
Jan.-March	223	41	5	44	313
April-June	201	36	5	48	291
July-Sept.	198	30	5	38	270
Oct.-Dec.	165	25	4	39	233
Year	788	132	18	169	1,107
1952 1/					
Jan.-March	158	29	4	2/44	235
April-June	168	34	3	2/39	244
July-Sept.	179	29	3	2/44	255
Oct.-Dec.	169	33	3	2/47	252
Year	674	125	13	2/174	986

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Partly estimated.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 12.- Utilization of oils and fats, including, tall oil and secondary fatty materials, in drying-oil products, by kind of oil, United States, 1921-52

Date	Linseed oil	Perilla oil	Tung oil	Oiticica oil	Castor oil	Fish oil	Soybean oil	Other primary fats and oils	Tall oil and secondary fatty materials	Total
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
1921	520	1	38	---	1	14	9	---	---	582
1922	640	2	68	---	1	11	5	---	---	727
1923	678	6	82	---	2	16	9	---	---	793
1924	707	3	78	---	2	14	4	---	---	807
1925	726	6	87	---	2	19	5	---	---	844
1926	714	7	92	---	2	15	6	---	---	837
1927	756	5	85	---	2	18	3	---	---	869
1928	785	2	95	---	3	27	3	---	---	915
1929	789	6	110	---	3	22	3	---	---	931
1930	544	9	100	---	2	15	4	---	---	675
1931	476	12	91	---	2	27	10	1	---	621
1932	357	12	75	---	2	20	13	2	---	480
1933	379	27	104	---	2	23	16	2	---	553
1934	415	25	115	---	3	26	15	4	---	602
1935	469	64	128	---	4	34	19	4	---	721
1936	483	112	119	3	5	41	19	10	---	792
1937	585	40	148	4	8	46	19	3	---	851
1938	487	42	90	5	6	31	22	2	---	685
1939	558	52	106	19	12	44	33	2	---	825
1940	587	20	67	16	25	47	46	3	---	809
1941	809	9	69	27	46	57	62	4	---	1,081
1942	820	3	1/12	1/ 9	63	32	33	2	---	974
1943	758	2	1/12	1/ 4	25	34	39	2	17	892
1944	688	2/	1/10	11	90	47	37	1	34	919
1945	628	2/	23	19	67	57	46	3	38	881
1946	668	2/	36	25	38	46	67	5	54	940
1947	567	2/	106	13	44	45	159	6	75	1,015
1948	595	2/	130	13	58	36	162	7	81	1,082
1949										
Jan.-March	94	2/	22	5	11	10	46	1	21	211
April-June	77	2/	26	3	10	8	53	1	21	198
July-Sept.	148	2/	26	2	10	10	51	1	19	269
Oct.-Dec.	106	3/	29	2	11	11	51	1	20	231
Year	426	2/	103	12	42	39	200	5	81	909
1950										
Jan.-March	88	3/	23	2	12	10	51	3	23	212
April-June	147	3/	31	3	14	12	47	3	25	282
July-Sept.	185	3/	30	4	13	15	46	4	27	324
Oct.-Dec.	145	3/	25	4	13	13	42	8	30	279
Year	566	3/	109	12	52	51	186	17	105	1,098
1951										
Jan.-March	190	---	21	3	14	11	41	3	30	313
April-June	176	---	14	4	9	11	43	5	29	291
July-Sept.	174	---	13	2	9	12	33	3	26	270
Oct.-Dec.	132	---	12	3	7	13	38	4	23	233
Year	672	---	61	12	39	46	154	15	108	1,107
1952 4/										
Jan.-March	125	---	14	3	6	11	47	2	25	235
April-June	131	---	12	3	9	13	46	3	27	244
July-Sept.	144	---	13	3	8	15	44	2	26	255
Oct.-Dec.	128	---	12	3	9	15	51	3	31	252
Year	528	---	51	11	32	54	189	10	110	986

1/ Factory consumption.

2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

3/ Included in "Other primary fats and oils."

4/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of Bureau of the Census and Fish and Wildlife Service. Partly estimated by BAE. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 13.- Supply and disposition of flaxseed and linseed oil, 1927-52

Year Beginning July 1	Production	Stocks July 1	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Domestic disappearance	Crushings
	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.
				Flaxseed			
Average							
1927-31	18.7	4.1	16.6	39.4	---	35.9	33.8
1932-36	8.9	2.6	16.2	27.7	---	25.0	23.6
1937-41	19.6	3.8	16.9	40.2	1/	35.8	33.9
1942-46	34.0	6.5	6.6	47.0	1/	41.4	37.1
1947	40.6	1.7	1.0	43.0	1/	35.8	30.1
1948	54.8	7.2	1.0	62.6	4.7	38.6	37.3
1949	43.0	19.4	1/	62.3	2.0	43.4	37.4
1950	40.2	17.0	1/	57.2	2.9	42.0	42.3
1951	34.7	12.3	1/	47.0	4.2	31.3	30.2
1952	2/31.0	11.5					
				Linseed oil			
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Average							
1927-31	625	131	3	759	2	642	
1932-36	452	116	3	570	1	429	
1937-41	656	141	3/	797	11	580	
1942-46	721	206	86	1,012	4/123	699	
1947	595	144	14	753	4/ 42	573	
1948	737	138	2	877	14	482	
1949	728	381	3/	1,110	5	517	
1950	844	588	3/	1,433	26	728	
1951	609	679	3/	1,288	28	585	
July-Dec.51	348	679	3/	1,027	11	317	
July-Dec.52	284	675	3/	959	2	285	

1/ Less than 50,000 bushels.
2/ Indicated December 1, 1952.
3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
4/ In 1945 and 1947 some linseed oil was imported by the Government for reshipment under Lend-Lease. As no duty was required, this was included by Census with the imports for consumption, but when this oil was shipped out it was reported by Census as re-exports. These re-exports have been added to exports to offset their inclusion in the imports for consumption data.

Compiled from reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of the Census and from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States.

Table 14.- Tall oil: Production, stocks, exports, domestic disappearance and utilization by classes of products 1941-52

Year and quarter	Production 1/	Beginning stocks 2/	Exports 3/	Domestic disappearance	Utilization					
					Soap	Paint and varnish	Linoleum and oilcloth	Lubricants and greases	Other products 4/	Refining loss 5/
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
1941	50	NA	8	41						
1942	72	NA	16	57						
1943	125	NA	6	119	11	2	NA	9	NA	NA
1944	158	NA	5	154	29	7	6/	2	106	9
1945	195	NA	5	190	30	7	7/	1	144	8
1946	202	NA	6	196	25	11	4	2	145	9
1947	200	NA	23	177	16	13	19	2	111	16
1948	249	41	28	214	18	22	8/9/14	1	126	33
1949										
Jan.-March	62	48	21	42	4	5	5	7/	22	6
April-June	49	47	6	45	3	5	4	7/	25	7
July-Sept.	55	46	4	49	4	4	3	7/	31	7
Oct.-Dec.	63	48	2	51	3	4	4	7/	33	6
Year	230	48	33	186	14	18	*15	*1	112	26
1950										
Jan.-March	54	59	2	52	3	5	4	7/	34	6
April-June	65	59	3	69	3	5	4	7/	52	5
July-Sept.	90	52	19	81	3	5	4	7/	62	7
Oct.-Dec.	101	42	12	85	5	6	4	7/	55	15
Year	310	59	36	286	13	20	*15	*1	204	32
1951										
Jan.-March	109	46	11	92	7	8	4	7/	60	13
April-June	112	52	11	88	6	8	4	7/	63	7
July-Sept.	86	65	8	74	5	6	4	7/	57	2
Oct.-Dec.	91	69	14	70	4	5	3	7/	54	4
Year	398	46	44	324	22	28	*14	*1	233	26
1952										
Jan.-March	85	77	11	66	3	6	3	1	50	3
April-June	76	84	8	67	4	6	4	1	51	1
July-Sept.	73	85	10	65	4	6	3	1	48	3
Oct.-Dec.	79	83	6	72	4	6	3	1	57	7/
Year	313	77	35	270	15	25	*13	*3	205	8
1953										
Jan.-March		85								

1/ 1937-43, estimated from data for years beginning April. Production in 1937-40 as follows: 23; 18; 24; 34.

2/ Crude oil plus refined oil.

3/ Crude oil, plus refined oil; most exported tall oil is refined. 1941-44 designated as liquid sulphate wood resin.

4/ Includes unreported domestic disappearance (the difference between total domestic disappearance and total reported factory consumption including refining loss).

5/ 1944-June 1947, 25 percent of factory consumption of crude oil in refining; beginning July 1947, factory consumption of crude oil in refining minus production of refined oil.

6/ Included in "other products".

7/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

8/ Crude tall oil; refined tall oil not reported separately but included in "other products".

9/ Second quarter estimated from total factory consumption of tall oil and secondary fatty materials in linoleum and oilcloth.

* Including estimates for months when use in these products was not reported separately.

NA Not available.

Compiled as follows:
Production --
1937 - June 1947, from Naval Stores Report, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
Beginning July 1947, Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils, Bureau of the Census.
Stocks and factory consumption, from Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils, Bureau of the Census.
Exports from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, and reports of the Bureau of the Census.
Disappearance, computed from data on production, stocks, and exports.
Utilization, estimated from domestic disappearance of tall oil, factory consumption of fatty-acid stock (including tall oil) by classes of products, 1943-June 1947, and factory consumption of tall oil by classes of products beginning July 1947.
Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Price tables 7-12, FOS - 147 (February-March 1951) can be brought up to date by adding the following 1952 prices:

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Cottonseed	1/70.00
Flaxseed	1/3.78
Olives	1/67.00
Peanuts	1/11.00
Soybeans	1/2.82
Tung nuts	1/91.00

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Soybeans	
Chicago	2/3.02
Illinois, csp	2.97
Growers	2.82
Flaxseed	
Minneapolis	4.12
Growers	3.77
Cottonseed	66.80
Castor beans	196.38

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Peanuts	
Virginia	20.9
Runner	19.2
Spanish, SE	21.2
Spanish, SW	21.7
Growers	10.6
Copra	
Bags	---
Tons	150.48
Index No.	296

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Copra	88.70
Cottonseed	
Memphis	89.00
Chicago	2/95.85
Linseed	
Minneapolis	79.15
New York	95.15
Peanut	91.75
Soybean	
Chicago	92.20
Decatur	83.80

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Butter	
Leading cities	85.5
All communities	83.6
Margarine	
Leading cities	33.0
All communities	3/29.9
Lard	18.4
Shortening	
Cartons	---
Other containers	33.3
All communities	31.3
Cooking oils	---

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Salad dressing	34.9
Peanut butter	
Leading cities	---
All communities	---

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Butter	
New York	73.0
Chicago	72.2
Margarine	
Animal	26.9
Vegetable	26.9
Lard	
Neutral	20.0
Tierces	11.1
Loose	9.9
Refined	14.5
Shortening	
Animal fat	25.2
Cottonseed	21.6

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Grease	
"A" White	5.2
Yellow	4.1
White	6.2
House	4.3
Tallow, edible	7.3
Tallow, inedible	
No. 1	4.4
Prime	5.5
Special	5.4
Oleo oil	
Extra	14.3
No. 1	15.3
Oleostearine	11.9
Neat's-foot	30.3

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Cod	11.4
Cod-liver	21.4
Degras	12.0
Menhaden	
Crude	7.2
Drums	13.2
Tanks	11.6
Sardine	8.8
Sperm	
Natural	15.3
Bleached	16.5
Whale	---

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Babassu	2/13.1
Castor	
No. 3	29.7
No. 1	28.9

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Dehydrated	34.0
Coconut	
Pacific Coast	13.6
Atlantic Ports	14.8
Refined	18.7
Corn	
Midwest	13.3
Works	13.3

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Corn, refined	18.8
Cottonseed	
Crude	12.8
Prime summer yellow	15.1
Refined	19.5
White	---
Foots	1.1
Linseed	
Minneapolis	15.9
New York	18.5

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Oiticica	25.4
Olive	
Imported	29.6
California	---
Inedible	26.8
Foots	15.8
Palm	4/13.8
Palm-kernel	2/15.1
Peanut	
Crude	17.0
Refined	23.7

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Perilla	---
Rapeseed	19.2
Sesame	36.8
Soybean	
Imported	---
Midwest	11.0
Refined	16.0
Safflower	16.9
Sunflower	---
Teaseed	---

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Tung	
Drums, New York	40.4
Domestic	2/38.0
Pacific	---
Tanks, New York	38.8
Glycerin	23.3
Tall oil	5.2
Rosin	
"K" grade	5/8.38
All grades	5/8.73

1/ The 1952 prices are preliminary. The 1951 prices are revised as follows: Cottonseed, $69.30; flaxseed, 3.71; olives, 65.00; peanuts, 10.4; soybeans, 2.73; tung nuts 106.00.

2/ Average for less than 12 months.

3/ Uncolored. The 1952 average for colored is 29.4.

4/ Tax excluded. The three cent tax should also be subtracted from prices as listed in the table for the years 1944-50, inclusive. Tax does not apply to palm oil used in the manufacture of iron or steel products, tin or terne plate. Since 1943 these are the major uses of palm oil.

5/ For 1951. Preliminary 1952, "K" grade 7.38; All grades 7.50.

Table 15.- Fats, oils, including margarine and shortening, and tall oil: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month

Items grouped by major use	Production 1/				Stocks			
					December 31			
	Average 1937-41	1950	1951	1952	1949	1950	1951	1952
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS								
Food fats and oils								
Butter 2/	1,780.2	1,386.3	1,203.0	1,205.7	114.0	105.2	27.0	72.7
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	1,223.6	2,293.1	2,567.0	2,612.8	130.6	127.2	104.2	211.0
Oleo oil, oleo stock, edible animal stearine, and edible tallow	213.4	174.7	146.3	183.2	10.5	11.3	11.2	11.8
Total edible animal fats	3,217.2	3,854.1	3,916.3	4,001.7	255.1	243.7	142.4	295.5
Corn oil	155.2	247.9	232.1	231.6	14.2	18.5	14.3	19.8
Cottonseed oil	1,471.9	1,606.0	1,417.0	1,707.6	408.4	271.9	479.2	722.7
Olive oil, edible	5.6	2.0	1.9	4.4	3.7	7.8	17.7	5.5
Peanut oil	87.2	145.1	181.2	105.0	29.1	16.9	11.8	6.0
Sesame oil	4/	5.9	4/	4/	.2	1.4	.3	.2
Soybean oil	418.8	2,074.7	2,472.8	2,477.6	150.1	154.1	281.3	237.4
Total edible vegetable oils	2,138.7	4,081.6	4,305.0	4,526.2	605.7	470.6	804.6	991.6
Soap fats and oils								
Tallow, inedible, and greases excluding wool grease 5/	1,167.2	2,272.4	2,252.0	2,317.7	351.6	283.2	344.6	374.6
Palm oil 6/	---	---	---	---	42.9	22.8	25.5	17.3
Fish oil	201.9	163.4	137.3	118.7	78.4	53.9	62.8	65.6
Whale and seal oils	35.9	7/	.1	---	1.0	---	.8	.9
Olive oil, inedible and foots	7/	4/	4/	7/	2.0	5.9	5.5	3.5
Total slow-lathering oils	1,405.0	2,435.8	2,389.4	2,436.4	475.9	365.8	439.2	461.9
Babassu oil 8/	48.1	20.7	13.7	---	3.3	2.7	6.7	7/
Coconut oil 6/	298.4	562.2	516.2	434.6	150.1	94.9	100.9	55.5
Other lauric-acid oils 8/	10.3	6.9	8.7	.2	4/	4/	4/	4/
Total lauric-acid oils	356.8	589.8	538.6	434.8	153.4	97.6	107.6	55.5
Drying oils								
Castor oil, dehydrated	9/	49.9	20.4	16.0	6.0	8.4	5.1	3.8
Linseed oil	277.3	749.5	758.8	545.3	524.9	655.3	698.2	671.5
Oiticica oil	---	---	---	---	4.0	5.4	7.3	3.9
Tung oil	1.3	23.5	12.7	* 22.5	20.9	39.0	15.8	15.9
Total drying oils	278.6	822.9	791.9	583.8	555.8	708.1	726.4	695.1
Other industrial oils and fats								
Neat's-foot oil	4.5	2.3	1.9	1.8	.9	.9	1.1	.8
Sperm-oil 6/	---	---	---	---	20.1	13.2	24.9	18.5
Wool grease	8.7	14.5	11.5	8.5	.8	1.6	.5	.3
Cod oil and fish-liver oils	5.4	2.4	3.2	1.9	10.1	8.4	9.3	6.5
Castor oil, No.1 and No.3 6/ 10/	90.4	77.6	58.8	57.9	31.7	21.4	17.7	22.0
Rapeseed oil	---	4/	4/	4/	5.0	2.6	2.4	2.3
Other vegetable oils	4.8	16.6	15.7	19.0	10.5	11.0	14.9	17.4
Total	113.8	113.4	91.1	89.1	79.1	59.1	70.8	67.8
Grand total 11/	12/8,659.5	12/12,472.1	12/12,578.2	12/12,602.3	2,124.9	1,944.9	2,290.8	2,567.4
From domestic materials	12/8,207.5	12/11,719.7	12/11,941.1	12/12,064.7				
From imported materials	452.0	752.4	637.1	537.6				
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS								
Margarine 13/ -- Colored	2.4	499.6	825.2	1,143.8	3.4	6.6	10.8	17.3
Uncolored	351.9	437.4	211.1	127.7	6.7	3.6	3.5	1.9
Total	354.3	937.0	1,036.3	1,271.5	10.1	10.2	14.3	19.2
Shortening	1,422.4	1,709.8	1,403.6	1,611.4	81.7	103.6	101.4	93.7
Tall oil	29.6	309.8	398.2	312.8	58.8	46.3	76.5	85.0

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.
2/ Creamery butter production and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.
3/ Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in 1952 totaled 2,234.1 million pounds.
4/ Included in "Other vegetable oils."
5/ Total apparent production, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. (Computed from factory consumption, trade and stocks.)
6/ Beginning September 30, 1950 stock data are for commercial stocks only.
7/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
8/ Production computed as oil equivalent of imported seeds or kernels. Shown on an annual basis only.
9/ Not reported separately.
10/ Production of No. 1 and No. 3 minus production of dehydrated castor oil.
11/ Computed from unrounded numbers.
12/ Includes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 1,149 million pounds in 1937-41; 575 million pounds in 1950; 546 million pounds in 1951; and 530 million pounds in 1952.
13/ Bureau of Internal Revenue through June 1950. Beginning July 1950, Bureau of the Census. Beginning July 1950 stocks held at production plants only.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Data include stocks held by the Government in reported position.

* Tung oil production for November in FOS-158 was incorrectly reported as 0, should be 5.2.

Table 16.- Imports, exports and shipments of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil

Item	Imports for consumption				Exports 1/			
	Average 1937-41	1950	1951	1952	Average 1937-41	1950	1951	1952
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Food fats and oils								
Butter	3.8	2/	.1	.5	9.5	4.9	22.7	2.1
Lard	2/	2/	2/	6.8	272.7	521.9	719.1	686.0
Oleo oil	---	---	---	---	3.8	5.2	4.1	4.5
Oleo stock	---	---	---	---	2.9	2.9	3.0	19.6
Stearine, animal, edible	1.0	---	---	.2	.3	1.5	2.1	1.1
Tallow, edible	2.9	2/	.2	2/	.2	6.0	5.8	11.3
Total, edible animal fats	7.7	2/	.3	7.5	239.4	542.4	756.8	724.6
Corn oil	14.2	2/	.2	2/	.3	1.3	3.0	---
Cottonseed oil	72.1	---	---	---	11.0	140.2	61.4	105.2
Cottonseed (15.5 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	3.4	2.2	3.5
Olive oil, edible	48.5	79.3	40.4	45.6	---	.4	.1	---
Peanut oil	16.1	---	---	---	2.4	39.6	63.4	15.0
Peanuts, shelled (43 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	21.7	20.8	---
Sesame oil	9.9	.2	.1	.1	---	---	---	---
Sesame seed (47 percent)	4.8	10.0	5.8	5.6	---	---	---	---
Soybean oil	7.0	2/	---	2/	10.5	299.8	503.7	215.6
Soybeans (16.7 percent) 3/	---	2/	2/	2/	30.9	186.9	240.7	231.7
Stearine, vegetable oil, winter	---	---	---	---	---	.6	1.7	2.8
Teaseed oil	10.0	.1	2/	---	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils	.8	2/	---	2/	5.9	.7	2.2	35.1
Vegetable oils, shipments	---	---	---	---	8.5	3.6	1.1	2.7
Total, edible vegetable oils	183.4	89.6	46.5	51.3	69.5	698.2	900.3	611.6
Soap fats and oils								
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	2.6	15.5	17.2	15.0	2.7	76.0	49.8	39.9
Greases	---	---	.3	.3	4.5	66.7	74.5	84.8
Marine mammal oils	25.4	36.6	44.1	42.3	2.9	.4	.5	.2
Foots and soap stock, including olive oil	25.7	8.8	3.9	2.5	---	1.7	1.5	11.4
Palm oil	301.2	56.4	101.2	51.2	17.3	2.9	1.4	---
Tallow, inedible	7.7	1.9	3.1	.5	1.5	469.2	459.3	662.8
Total, slow-lathering oils	362.6	119.2	169.8	111.8	28.9	616.9	587.0	799.1
Babassu oil	.4	18.2	31.0	1.9	---	---	---	---
Babassu kernels (63 percent)	48.9	20.7	13.7	---	---	---	---	---
Coconut oil	362.8	137.7	112.7	118.6	33.4	24.6	39.8	38.1
Copra (63 percent)	335.9	592.2	568.2	409.0	27.8	2/	2.8	---
Murumuru kernels (36 percent)	1.2	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Palm kernel oil	28.8	19.8	4.9	7.9	---	---	---	---
Palm kernels (45 percent)	14.8	2/	2/	2/	---	---	---	---
Tucum kernels (43 percent)	2.4	6.8	8.6	.2	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	795.2	795.6	739.1	537.6	61.2	24.6	42.6	38.1
Drying oils								
Flaxseed (35.4 percent)	351.7	2/	2/	2/	---	70.5	74.1	36.8
Linseed oil	.1	2/	2/	2/	3.3	24.1	17.0	19.0
Oiticica oil	16.0	13.4	13.9	7.8	---	---	---	---
Tung nuts (36 percent)	---	.1	---	2/	---	---	---	---
Tung oil	100.4	112.5	29.7	29.9	5.0	8.4	4.9	1.0
Total	468.2	126.0	43.6	37.7	8.3	103.0	96.0	56.8
Other industrial oils and fats								
Cashew nuts shell liquid (oil)	2.7	6.2	9.9	10.9	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	.5	47.3	89.2	111.8	1.0	2.0	1.4	.6
Castor beans (45 percent)	95.0	117.0	67.1	63.4	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	46.7	21.7	23.0	25.7	---	.7	.7	.3
Japan wax (tallow)	3.0	.2	.1	.1	---	---	---	---
Neat's - foot oil and stock	---	1.3	.8	.1	.6	.9	.4	.3
Rapeseed oil	10.3	4.4	6.2	4.7	---	.5	.2	---
Wool grease	3.0	5.7	4.6	6.2	---	.8	3.2	---
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible	---	.7	.6	.1	7.3	1.3	1.6	8.4
Total	161.2	206.5	201.5	223.0	8.9	6.2	7.5	9.6
Other products (fat content)								
Margarine 4/	1.9	.3	.1	.1	1.3	5.3	3.1	5.2
Shortening	1.4	2/	2/	2/	8.0	12.6	11.4	9.5
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.3
Salad products 5/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.7
Soap	2.8	.7	.8	.6	30.8	35.1	31.1	30.5
Fatty acids	---	2.7	3.1	4.4	---	60.0	50.0	39.7
Total	6.1	3.7	4.0	5.1	40.1	113.0	95.6	90.9
Grand total 6/	1,984.6	1,340.6	1,205.1	974.1	506.3	2,104.5	2,485.4	2,330.6
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	1.7	36.3	43.5	34.7

1/ Includes shipments through October 1952 of butter, lard and manufactured products to U. S. Territories, re-exports of coconut, palm, and tung oils, olive-oil foots and copra.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

3/ 1937-41, 15 percent. From 1950 through September 1952, 16.3 percent. Since October 1952, 16.7 percent.

4/ Imported margarine goes largely to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

5/ Includes mayonnaise and salad dressing.

6/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, reports of the Bureau of the Census, and United States Department of Agriculture

Table 17.- Index numbers of wholesale prices of fats and oils
February, 1953 with comparisons

Item	1947-49 = 100				
	February		1952	1953	
	1951	1952	December	January	February
All fats and oils	110	86	78	77	77
All fats and oils, except butter	116	59	62	62	61
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	108	100	80	79	79
Vegetable oils, domestic	108	60	68	67	67
Vegetable oils, foreign	121	79	92	95	97
Grouped by use:					
Butter	102	121	97	97	97
Butter, seasonally adjusted	100	119	89	95	95
Lard	100	64	43	40	44
Food fats other then butter	114	59	68	68	68
Food fats other than butter and lard	115	58	70	69	69
All edible fats and oils	106	99	87	86	86
Soap fats	124	45	48	49	49
Drying oils	105	90	78	76	75
Other industrial	125	64	60	61	60
All industrial	118	59	57	57	56
Edible vegetable oils, grouped by degree of processing:					
Crude	115	58	71	70	70
Refined	110	69	69	77	70
End products	108	80	82	83	83

All indexes except "Butter, seasonally adjusted" and "Other industrial" from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 18.- Price received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals, February 1953 with comparisons

Item	Unit	February 1951	February 1952	1952 December	1953 January	1953 February
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Castor beans, Brazilian ports	Long ton	275.00	253.00	195.00	195.00	170.00
Copra, Philippines, c.i.f. Pacific Coast	Short ton	275.62	143.30	200.62	225.00	218.75
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	100.00	67.10	68.50	65.30	64.50
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	4.84	4.23	4.10	4.04	3.90
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	4.49	3.92	3.75	3.70	3.54
Peanuts, No. 1, shelled, Spanish, Southeastern shipping points*	100 lb.	16.88	21.88	21.00	20.75	20.25
Peanuts, United States average	100 lb.	10.90	10.30	11.00	10.90	11.00
Soybeans, No. 2, Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	3.30	3.05	2.90	2.83	2.82
Soybeans, No. 2, Yellow, Illinois country shipping points	Bushel	3.25	2.90	2.90	2.85	2.82
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	3.08	2.78	2.75	2.69	2.63
		Oilseed Meals 1/				
Copra meal, Los Angeles 2/	Short ton	65.95	88.10	87.60	86.00	87.60
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	81.75	83.50	84.90	82.40	78.25
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	91.30	93.70	95.10	90.60	85.65
Linseed meal, 36 percent protein, Minneapolis 3/	Short ton	69.60	72.50	87.25	86.40	78.00
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	Short ton	83.40	87.70	103.50	106.00	105.00
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	Short ton	72.10	91.90	89.30	83.55	80.15
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago 4/	Short ton	82.55	87.00	85.05	80.10	78.10
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, bulk, Decatur. 4/	Short ton	69.25	74.00	71.90	67.90	64.90

1/ Bagged carlots, except soybean meal at Decatur, which is bulk.
2/ Original quotations adjusted to bagged-carlots basis.
3/ 34 percent prior to July 1950.
4/ 41 percent prior to July 1950.

*This price applies to peanuts for edible uses.

Compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and records of Production and Marketing Administration.

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